



LTMO Case Study Army Installation in Pacific Northwest

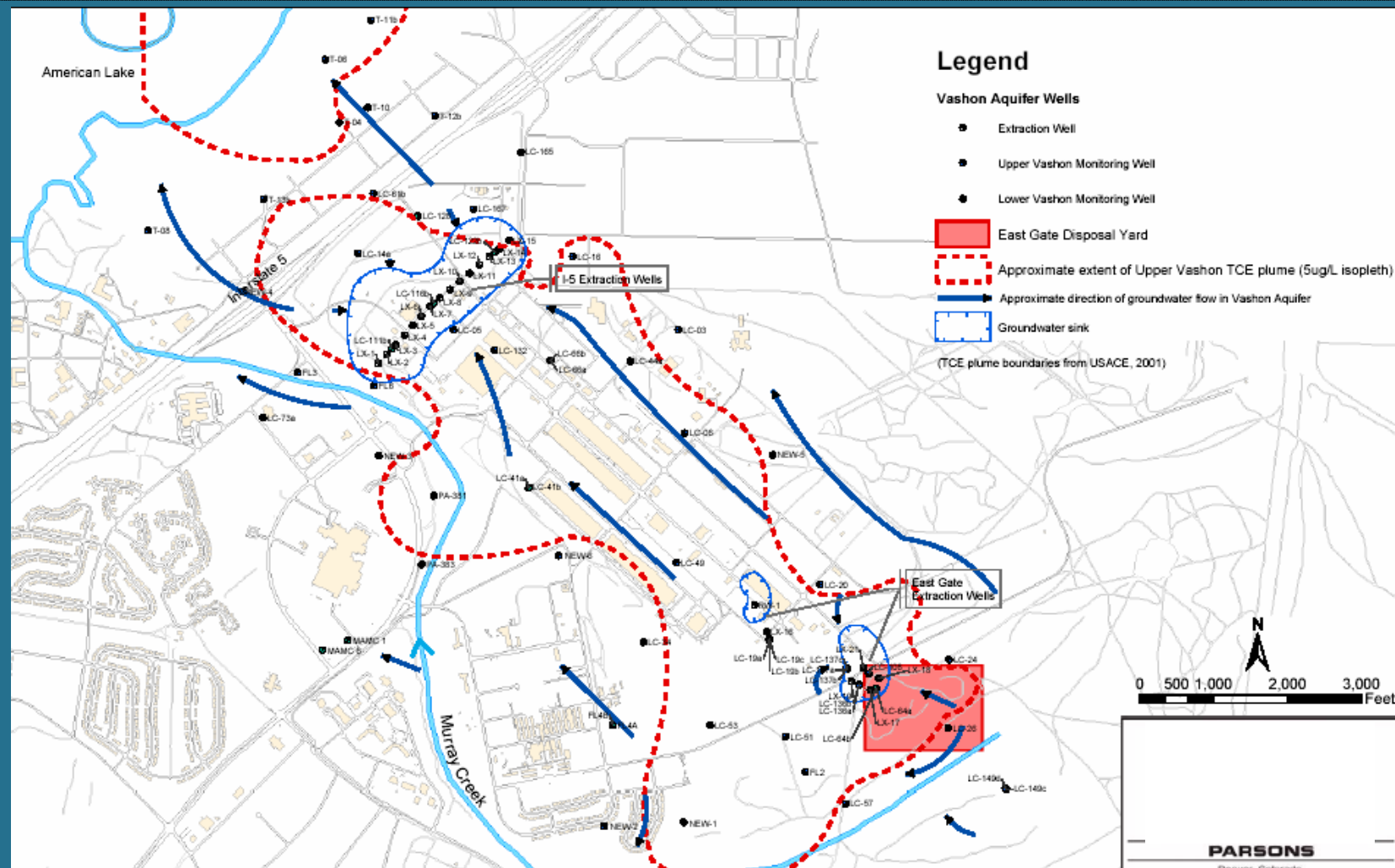
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USACE HTRW CX

LTMO

Background

- Large Pump & Treat System, Army Installation, USACE Project
 - 2-Mile-Long TCE Plume from Dump Area (DNAPL)
 - Containment System at Boundary
 - Additional Wells Near Source
 - Hydrogeology – Outwash Sands, Gravels, Tills, Non-Glacial Deposits. Plume in Outwash
- ~ 40 Wells Had Been Sampled Quarterly
 - Some Background, Some in Source, Some in Middle of Plume, Some Near Boundary/Downgradient
 - Some Wells at Different Depths

Site Layout



Previous Analyses of Monitoring Program

- Program: Quarterly Sampling of ~40 Wells
- Optimization Recommended in 1999 Remediation System Evaluation
 - Professional Judgment Only
 - Recommended 3 Wells Removed from Network
 - Assessed Trends – Recommended Lower Frequency
 - RSE Recommended More Rigorous Analysis
- USACE District Used MAROS to Optimize, Removed Some Wells, Added Others in 2001
- Demonstration Project Applied Three-Tiered, MAROS

Results of Demonstration

Three-Tiered Approach – Qualitative Evaluation

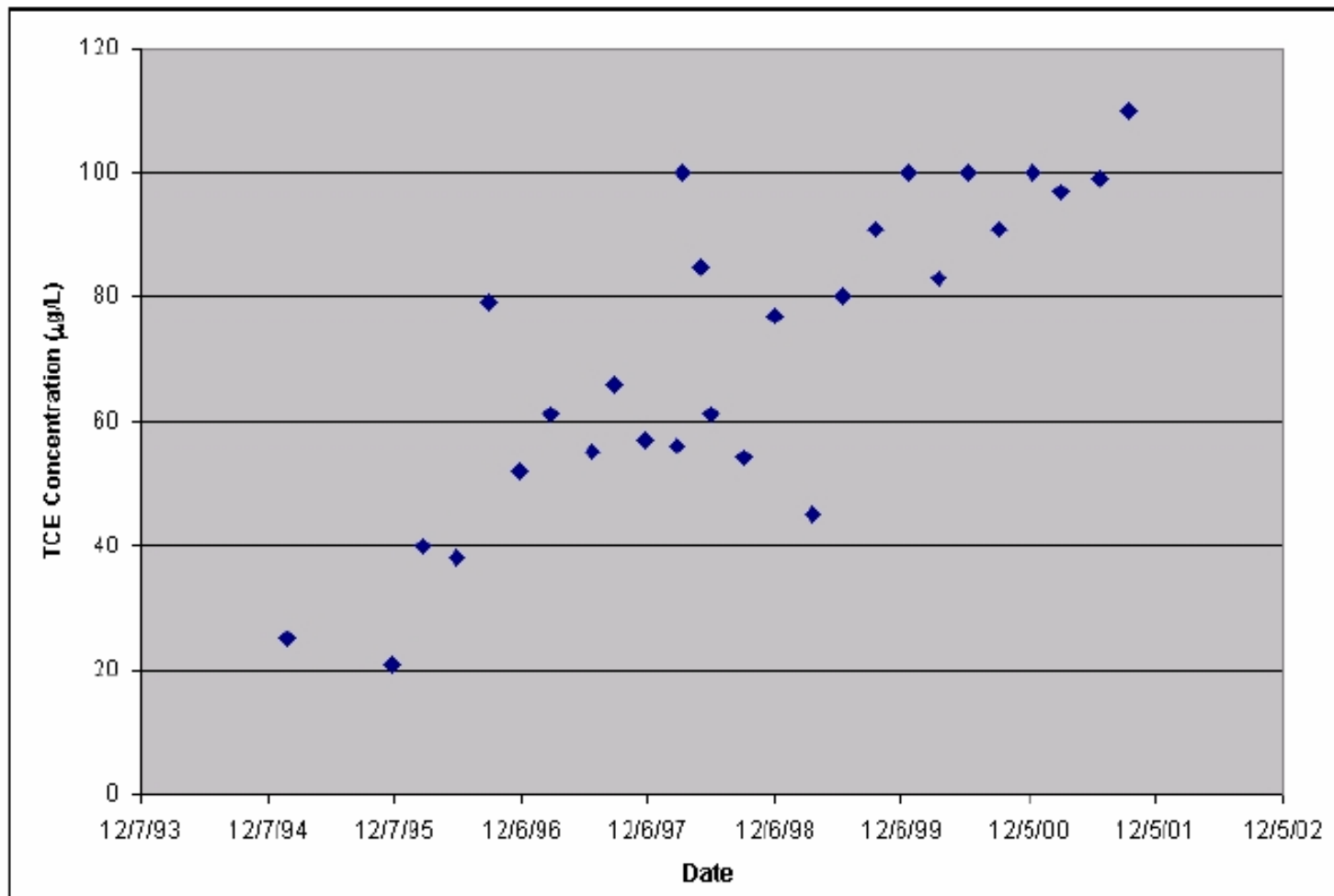
- Recommended Removal of 15 Wells
- Reduced Frequency of 11 Other Wells
- Recommended Reduced Frequency for Sampling Extraction Wells to Annually
- Recommended Change in Analytical Method
- Revisit Monitoring if Change in Extraction System

Results of Demonstration

Three-Tiered Approach – Trend Analysis

- Plot Concentrations over Time for Monitoring Points
- Perform Statistical Tests for Trend
 - Mann-Kendall Test
 - Non-parametric
 - Specified Level of Confidence in Trend
 - Quantify Trend Line
- Different Recommendations Based on Trend & Location
 - Increasing Trend: Retain if Not in Source Area
 - Decreasing Trend: Retain if in Source Area or Sentinel Well
 - No Trend: Retain if Sentinel Well or if Variability High
 - Non-Detect: Retain if Sentinel Well Only
- Recommended Removal of 20 Wells

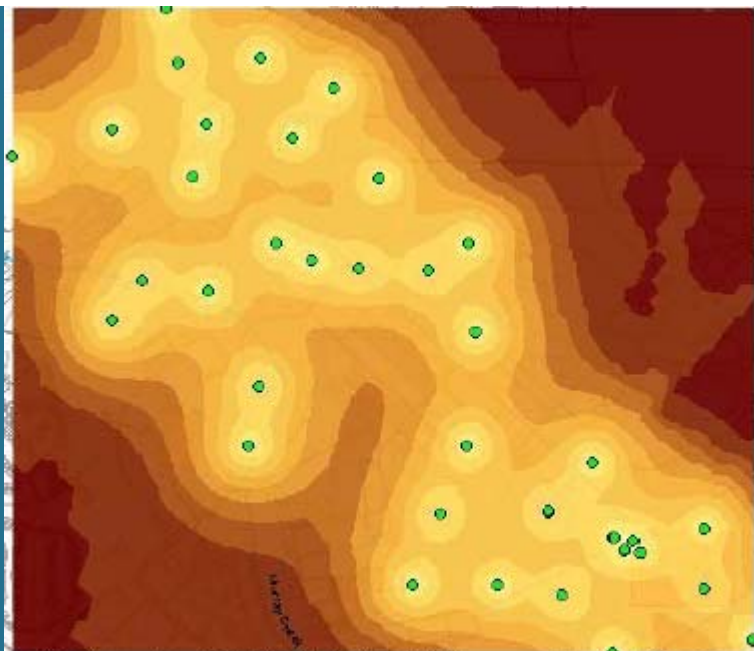
Trend for One Monitoring Well



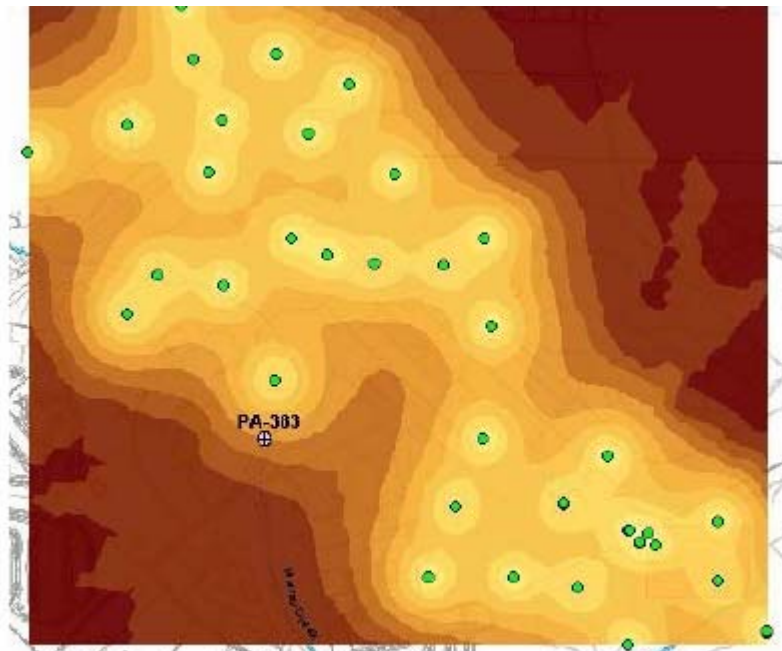
Results of Demonstration

Three-Tiered Approach – Spatial Network Analysis

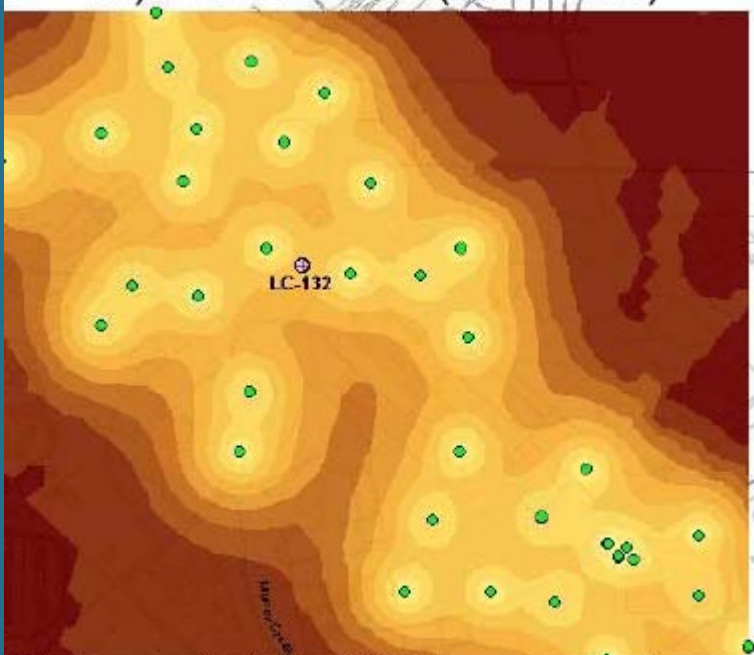
- Evaluate Monitoring Network using Geostatistics
 - Develop Variograms, Model
 - Kriging Iteratively Using All but One Well
 - Look at Median Prediction Errors vs. Base Case (with All Wells)
 - Rank Wells Based on Error Increase if Excluded
- Recommended Removal of 21 Wells
- Recommended Adjustment of Some Proposed New Wells in Areas of High Error



A) Base-case (All wells)



B) "Missing" Well PA-383



C) "Missing" Well LC-132

Legend

⊕ Well missing from kriging realization

Prediction Standard Error Map

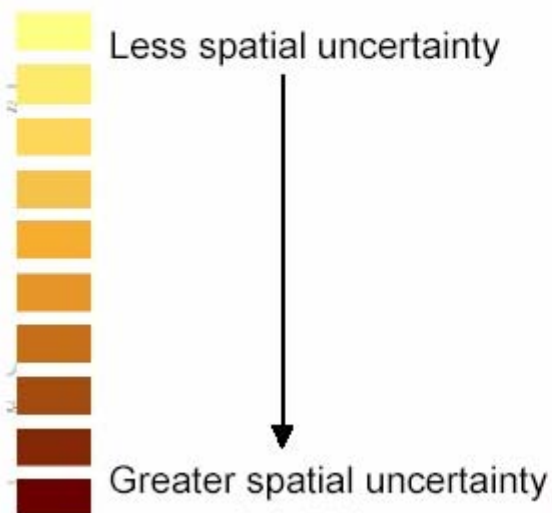


FIGURE 6.2
IMPACT OF MISSING
WELLS ON PREDICTED
STANDARD ERROR
Monitoring Network Optimization

PARSONS
Denver, Colorado

Results of Demonstration

Three-Tiered Approach – Overall Analysis

- Professionals Reviewed Results of Three Analyses and Combined into Recommendation
- Overall Recommendation:
 - Remove 13 Wells, Add One
 - Relative to Original Quarterly Sampling - Reduce Frequency: 7 Semi-Annually, 17 Annually, 14 Biennially (16 to Stay Quarterly), Reduce Sampling of Extraction Wells
 - Many of These Changes Made in 2001 Evaluation
 - However, Still Reduce Number of Samples from 180 to 107/year Compared to Current (Revised 2001) Program

Results of Demonstration

MAROS Analysis

- Based on Mann-Kendall Trend Analysis, Plume is Relatively Stable, Requiring Only Moderate Sampling Intensity (semiannual or less frequent)
- Well Redundancy Analysis
 - Delaunay Approach Similar to Geostatistics, but Simpler Based on Slopes between Lines Connect
 - Delaunay Triangle Analysis Indicated Could Remove 8 Wells, but Would Recommend Adding 6 Others

Results of Demonstration

MAROS Analysis, Continued

- Sample Frequency Using Modified CES Approach:
 - 56% Less Samples per Year Relative to Original Quarterly Sampling, But Similar to 2001 Revision to Program

Net Result

- Save \$34,000 to \$36,000 / Year